

Labor Officials See in Celebrations Splendid Opportunity to Greatly Increase Membership in All Organizations in State of Maine

Fifteen Thousand in Oldtown and 6,000 in Woodland Parks, With Splendidly Decorated Floats and Other Features, Made 1936 Celebrations Best Ever Held in the State—President Roosevelt's Name Brought Thunderous Applause When Mentioned by Speakers in Oldtown Addresses.

According to officials of the State Federation of Labor, the celebration of Labor Day last year was on a greater scale than any other in the history of the labor movement in the State of Maine.

Benjamin J. Dorsey, first vice-president, and who officially represented the labor movement in the celebration in Oldtown, speaks in high terms of the occasion and says the enthusiasm manifested by the 15,000 workers who were present at the celebration was bound to have a most beneficial effect on the future of organized labor.

Particularly impressive, he says, was the tremendous ovation given President Roosevelt every time his name was mentioned by the speakers. Amplifiers were provided for the speakers, and all that was said easily reached the ears of all present. The principal addresses were delivered by Mayor Edward J. Connelley of

Oldtown; Kenneth J. T aylor, assistant secretary and legislative agent for the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor; Chulsea A. Waldron, president, and Clarence R. Burgess, secretary and legislative agent, Maine State Federation of Labor; Judge Murray, representative, Concord, N. H.; and Mr.

The day, from the standpoint of weather, was excellent. The parade, which included besides the United Chemical Fibre, Pulp and Sulphite, and Paper Mill Workers' 80, units from Bangor and other localities, was not only larger than on any previous occasion, but more colorful. Among the locals were some whose

This is a question which cannot be accurately guessed by any person, as the answer may be as simple as "politically prognosticated."

The eyes of the entire nation are focused on the State, awaiting next Monday's results. Republicans, Democrats, Union Partyites, Socialists and others are interested in the outcome of the election of a President and Members of Congress are showing unprec-

Will Appeal to Supreme Court on Wage Law Ruling

This has proven a difficult task for the one-hand newspapers—as the supposedly authoritative spokesmen predict a landslide in Maine for Governor Landon, and the entire Republican Party in Massachusetts.

On the other hand, Democratic and liberal newspapers claim a decisive victory for Governor Louis J. Brandeis as the candidate for United States Supreme Court over the former New England Republic Governor, Mr. Francis

Explaining his stand on the entire question of minimum wage laws, the Governor is quoted as saying that such objectives as had been in mind when the law was passed some by the new legislation which is now before the Legislature. The acts of this State shall be allied with those of Illinois as to maintain the minimum wage laws were adopted in several States in the virtue of which one who violated the same risked imprisonment. The Governor's decision now, assembled, discards all such State emergency measures. The Legislature, based on amendment to the existing law, has decided to maintain the health of the workers as the intent and purpose of the law, and has thus far been unquestioned upon conventional grounds.

If one was to take for granted as the Governor has done, launched against President Roosevelt and the New Deal, there wouldn't be any question regarding the defeat of Deming in the election. But if the writer is well informed, notwithstanding the colossal amount of propaganda launched by the State of Maine, the masses of workers in the State of Maine are far from having lost faith in the President. This was demonstrated in the election of the Labor Day, when the 15,000 members of organized Labor present at the Oldtown celebration cheered themselves and the President. The speakers mentioned the name of President Roosevelt.

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The Labor News

Official Newspaper of the
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THE MAINE STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR
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The Official Organ of Organized Labor in Maine. Devoted to the Promotion of the Welfare of the Wage Earner and the Prosperity of Industry Through a Better Understanding and Cooperation Between Employer and Employee.
An Exponent of a Square Deal for Both Sides. Constructive in Policy. Independent in Politics.

Subscription, One Year 10 Cents. Price per Copy, 5 Cents.

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EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE MAINE STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR
President—Charles A. Waldron, Portland.
Treasurer—Richard W. Gustin, P. O. Box 107, Bangor.
Secretary and Legislative Agent—Clarence R. Burgess, Bangor.
Vice-Presidents:
1st District—Frank C. McDonald, 45 Gilman St., Portland.
2nd District—Charles B. Fliley, Augusta.
3rd District—Arthur G. Cook, Bangor.
4th District—Benjamin J. Dorsey, Bangor.

SEPTEMBER, 1936

Increased Dividends But Little Changes in Wages

Month of July Showed 830 Corporations Had Paid 280 Millions in Profits—Business Conditions Point to Greater Profits.

Large increases in profits are reported by companies in practically all lines of business.

These increases are accompanied by larger dividends for millions of stockholders.

In the month of July, 880 corporations voted dividends aggregating \$261,774,887, compared with \$294,880,158 declared the preceding month by 1,350 corporations, and with \$172,504,763 by 785 corporations in July, 1935.

During the month 89 corporations voted extra dividends, 58 corporations voted increased dividends, and 60 corporations made heavy payments on back dividends which accrued during the depression.

Although the corporations are exhibiting definite liberality in dividends for the stockholders, most of them hesitate to raise the wages of their employees, whose labor is the source from which increased profits flow.

Business conditions point to continued increase in profits.

The workers should see to it that a considerable portion of this enlarged business prosperity is reflected in increased wages.

National Recovery Outlook Past and Present

First Eight Months of 1935 Show Marked and Increasing Improvement, With Complete Recovery in Sight.

The whole world moves, is an old saying. It means in simplest terms, that nothing is fixed and immovable. Change is eternal and never at rest. For this reason, we need not be surprised at some of the changes which have taken place in the business and economic structure of the country during the past three years, and especially during 1935.

The depression which settled over the country in 1929 was the culmination of a long series of circumstances, many of them as a natural result of the World War, the greatest in the history of man. To wipe out, in two or three years, the accumulation of such a long series of adverse factors, would be impossible. But to expect that the turn must come, in the sheer nature of change, is to argue wisely.

Today, we are well out of the slough of despond. There can be no doubt of it. That we are not completely recovered is beside the point. We are on our way, onward and upward, as all business barometers plainly show. These improvements are argued against by many pessimists who live, and desire to live, in the past. But the mercantile and financial agencies dispose of that contention.

To enumerate: Steel, the industry generally taken as the true barometer of business, is steadily gaining, ranging now about 85 per cent of normal capacity. Great gains also have been made in the automobile manufacturing industry. This is an indication that if people can buy cars they are certainly not in want.

The Banks are filled with money and the one-time danger of failure and collapse has been put quite out of the picture. Looking to the great agricultural West, some three billion dollars worth of "distress" farm mortgages have been taken over by the various Federal agencies. This relieved the owner of the old homestead of the former very real menace of being foreclosed and made a wanderer by the wayside. More than that, the banks and insurance companies which held such mortgages, and

could not recover more than a fair percentage of their face value, have been relieved of a very great financial menace which might well have seriously impaired their solvency.

Millions of hitherto jobless men and women have been returned to active industry, while the various Federal projects have accounted for a very considerable number as well. Private industry is beginning to regain confidence, and this is all the more assisted by the liberal tendency of the Government to aid in the financing of building construction, especially as it relates to homes for the common citizens. Through the medium of the Home Owners Loan Corporation, an immense amount of such work has been done. This cannot fail to have its beneficial effect upon the building industry, and through that channel of activity, to be reflected in general industrial revival.

Surveying such accomplishments on the highway to recovery, Labor Day, 1936, sees much actual ground gained, and much more within available distance. A spirit of accord and unity between the various elements which go to make up our complex social and industrial fabric, will spell ever-increasing recovery, to the ultimate point of national prosperity, as of old. To that end, all should address themselves with cordial good will and a determination to carry on, now and always.

Constitutional Change Is Declared Necessary

Members of American Bar Association Favor Federal Child Labor Amendment.

Among the resolutions presented to the American Bar Association in convention recently, was one asking for an amendment to the Constitution to permit legislation on social and economic welfare. This, by its terms, opens wide the whole field of social amelioration and if adopted would lift, bodily, these local community and State problems from their present legally restricted area into the domain of Federal direction, control and responsibility. From the fact that a Congressional amendment is sought, it is evident that the old doctrine of sovereign State's rights is fundamentally involved. Many other requests for advanced legislation revolved about and around the same central point—general social amelioration of the less favored in the human scale.

Stress was laid upon the claim that an effort to get uniform legislation by all the individual States would indefinitely draw out the controversy, and practically defeat the object sought to be attained. The proponents of the ban on child labor saw no way to accomplish this object save by a Federal amendment to the Constitution. Such an amendment is now before the States, but thus far lacks many of the necessary two-thirds majority to ensure its adoption. There are several New England States which thus far have refused assent, on the ground that it would unreasonably restrict and supplant parental authority over the child and grant excessive power to the Federal Government.

But the movement to abolish child labor, though it may seem to halt from time to time, must eventually triumph, by reason of its sheer economic worth and humanitarian principle.

Treason in NRA Discovered Too Late to Remedy Evil

Company Unions Organized "With A Whoop" When Hugh Johnson's Deputy Told Employers NRA Legislation This Brand of Organization.

When Section 7-a was made a part of the National Industrial Recovery Act, organized labor believed it spelled the end of the company union. That was one purpose of the section. Despite this mandate of the statute, corporations all over the country began the intensive development of company unions within a very short time after Section 7-a went into effect.

General Hugh S. Johnson was the first administrator of the NRA. He ruled that provisions for the company union were not proper in NRA codes. But the big corporations went on organizing them just the same. Now General Johnson has revealed the source of the drive to form company unions despite the NRA provision against them. In one of his latest syndicated articles, he says:

"I learned only the other day that one of my principal NRA deputies quietly suggested to all industrialists with whom he came in contact that they ought to go home and organize company unions as fast as they could as the only means of keeping out the Federation (American Federation of Labor) unions.

"They did it with a whoop. They told their workers that Section 7-a meant that the Government wanted them to join company unions. The whole face of industry broke out in a rash of company unions almost

overnight. Now, although an employer-influenced company union is illegal under the National Labor Relations Act, most of them still survive."

Here we have the revelation by the man who was the administrator of the NRA during its crucial period, and who held that employer-influenced company unions could not legally be incorporated in NRA codes, that one of his deputy administrators advised employers that Section 7-a instead of outlawing employer-controlled company unions gave them full standing, and, moreover, urged employers to organize these anti-labor monstrosities all over the country, which they did "with a whoop."

It is regrettable that this treason to Section 7-a by one of his deputies was not known by General Johnson until many months after he ceased to be NRA administrator. But the late discovery indicates once more the large extent to which the proper administration of a law containing labor provisions depends on the loyalty of the administrative staff to the workers whose rights the law is designed to protect.

Uniform Age Suggested for Old Age Pensions

States Holding to 70-Year Period Asked to Bring Age to 65 in Conformity With Social Security Act.

Under many State old-age pension laws enacted in recent years destitute persons must be 70 years of age before they are entitled to pension benefits. The old-age pension section of the Federal Social Security Act fixes 65 years as the age at

Comment on World Events

The black-shirted Fascist terror in Italy during 1927 to 1932 is graphically depicted in the following figures: 3,500 persons were tried by the special Fascist tribunal. 2,000 were sentenced to more than

12,000 years imprisonment. Many were exiled, banned and killed in the dungeons of Mussolini's empire. In 1932, the number of trials against anti-Fascists showed a pronounced upward curve which climaxed early in 1936 by hundreds of new arrests and heavy prison sentences. No one knows how many persons have been killed by the Fascists, writes George Seldes in his book "Sawdust Caesar." "Labriola, former

Minister of Labor, announced that from the time Mussolini went into the employ of the employers' associations in 1920 until he entered Rome in 1922, his squadrist murdered 4,300 non-Fascists of which full case records exist. There are also lists of thousands of victims in the ensuing years of Fascist rule. Mussolini's one reply has been that the Bolsheviks in Russia killed more."

It is good to know that thanks to

which persons shall receive pensions in the States accepting the Government assistance provided by the Act, with the modification that States with laws fixing the eligibility age at more than 65 years will be given five years to adjust the age requirement to the standard set by the Federal statute.

The salutary effects of the 65-year provision are shown in a recent statement by David C. Adie, Commissioner of the New York State Department of Social Welfare, in explaining the results of the law passed by the last session of the New York Legislature reducing the eligibility age from 70 to 65 years.

Pointing out that under the present 70-year requirement 20,000 persons are paid an average of \$21 monthly, Mr. Adie said that under the 65-year provision effective October 1, the number of pensioners will be doubled and the total outlay for pensions will reach at least \$30,000,000. Of this amount, the Federal Government will contribute one-half, New York State 25 per cent, and the various communities 25 per cent.

Organized labor firmly holds that as a matter of social justice the eligibility age for receiving old-age pensions should be reduced much below the 70-year point. The 65-year limit in the Federal Social Security Act was a reflection of this principle. It is to be hoped that all the other States with the 70-year limit will not wait until the expiration of the five-year period set up by the Federal Act for adjustment to 65 years, but will follow the action of the New York State Legislature and promptly make all indigent aged who are 65 years of age eligible for Federal-State pensions to protect them from want.

the timely intervention of the Labor Chest for Relief and Liberation of Workers of Europe, Otto Richter, a German citizen, was postulated and arrangements made to allow him to do part voluntarily for another country where his life was no endangered. Richter, who is a refugee from Nazi Germany, arrived illegally in this country. He was arrested and entered deported to Germany. In a telegram sent to Secretary of Labor, Miss Frances Perkins, and signed by William English Walling, executive director of the Labor Chest, it was pointed out that "Richter's deportation (to Nazi Germany) would constitute a contrary to American traditions and the right of asylum granted by America to political refugees in the past."

Senator Walsh Warns of Rising Radicalism

Speaking at Toronto before the international convention of the Knights of Columbus this week, Senator David I. Walsh of Massachusetts uttered a warning note against the universal present breaking down of moral and religious restraints, and the flouting of tradition throughout the world. He also spoke of the earnest desire of well-depressed individuals and nations to advance the cause of peace and justice, in order to escape the material sacrifices, spiritual and intellectual, evolving from war.

Reviewing the present world-wide religious and political situation, Senator Walsh declared that the main difference between the present times and the past lay in the field of religion. In the past, the ease of religious controversies lay chiefly in denominational differences, or the conflict of creeds. Today, the contest is bluntly that of religion as opposed to its antagonist—non-religion and godlessness. As morals and ethics are indisputably drawn from reverence to religion, as expressing the will and the word of God, the breaking down, abandonment and antagonizing of all religion makes for political and governmental instability. In other words, peace and order are threatened throughout the world. He concluded by declaring, impressively, "There is no peace in the religion of the economic world today. Doubt, uncertainty and fear for the future are found everywhere among men."

In view of the well known reputation which the Senator has for conservative New England pronouncements, it is time for the average church dweller who has more than the shirt on his back to lose, to sit up and take notice. The headline news from war-torn Spain will tell him why.

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BANGOR

BANGOR LABOR UNIONISTS TOOK PROMINENT PART IN LABOR DAY CELEBRATION IN OLDTOWN MONDAY

Members of the Bangor Central Labor Union played an important part in the official Labor Day celebration of the Maine State Federation of Labor, which was held in Oldtown. There were not only representatives in large numbers in the parade itself, but also participated in the program of sports and general entertainment. Outstanding among members of the organizations affiliated with the central body of the "Queen City, Maine" in the Labor Day program were Benjamin J. Dersky, vice-president, and Richard W. Gorton, treasurer, of the Maine State Federation of Labor, as well as Chester W. Shepherd, president of the Bangor C. L. U.

Now that the Summer is over as well as Labor Day activities, the executive committee of the central body plans to turn its attention to organizing activities to formulate and carry out the program for the 1937 convention of the State Branch, which is

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THE AMERICAN WAY is to protect American labor and American industry against unfair foreign competition. The products of foreign countries flood our markets while our millmen are unemployed.

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1835

BANGOR, MAINE
1936

Lower Gas Rates Sept. 1 Advantageous to Housewives

Good news for housewives of Bangor and other cities in the area is contained in the announcement by the Bangor Gas Light Co. that on Sept. 1, 1936, it will reduce its gas cooking rates through which families using gas cooking at that time will be saving practically four months' gas rate.

According to R. Davis, president and general manager of the company, the savings through the new rate will be \$1.25 per month for a family using 112 cubic feet of gas per month, or \$12.50 per year according to the company. This means, for instance, that a small family using one cubic foot of gas per month for cooking will save 72 cents over the former rate. The new rate now in effect is \$1.25 per month, which at the old rate was \$1.92.

Further information concerning the new move on the part of the Bangor Gas Light Company will be given at the company's office at 27 Central street. Many of the families of union members in the district were in the city are among the hundreds all only benefiting from the lower rates which went into effect on Sept. 1.

Old Story Repeated at Rumford Through Closing of Bag Mill

What is liable to happen for Rumford people should be present attitude of the company prevail for closing the mill. The mill, which has been in operation since 1880, is one of the oldest in the state, and that which has so often occurred, and that works much to the detriment of community and the victims.

The mill was originally built about 40 years ago and for many years, until it was absorbed by the Central Paper and Pulp Co., it was one of the largest in the state, with as many as 1500 workers employed. It is now employing 400 and if closed all except salaried people will be out of employment.

This will mean that some 350 people will either be compelled to look for employment in other parts of the city or be forced to leave the city.

or seek assistance from the municipality. It has been urged that some law be passed to curb this wholesale closing of plants, the purpose of which is to control a particular industry. In New England, this practice has resulted in completely wiping out the mill, leaving the workers with no means of support.

Adopting in Bangor, the president of the Rumford Chamber of Commerce, who received a telegram from R. C. Fuller, president of the International Paper Co., of which the mill is a subsidiary, in answer to an inquiry as to whether the mill is to be closed, he stated that the mill would continue to operate the standard operation.

And there hangs a tale, concerning the mill, which is a story of the mill's history, its growth, its decline, and its future.

Democratic Candidates Strong for Completion of Quoddy Project

In a whirlwind campaign, the Democratic candidates for Governor, United States Senator, and Representative in the Third District, strongly endorsed the Quoddy project and the relief program of the Administration.

"I am elected," declared Governor Brown, "my one great objective in Washington will be to bring back Quoddy to Maine."

Saying that he had been asked by Dexter P. Cooper, organizer of the project, the potential power out of the project is already, said Mr. Brown, planned Washington County as a district with industry.

"Quoddy completed," he stated, "will bring a great revival here and Maine will see its largest tourist business in the history of the state." The former criticized the Republican Senator Hale as responsible for Quoddy's defeat in the Senate and as a result of his defeat, he said, there is no community in Maine now which I dare not mention. He referred to the fact that Senator Wallace White, in this section on a campaign tour, the day he visited did not appear to be kept on a speaking program with Representative Brewster.

Mr. White emphasized his faith in Quoddy, declaring, "I was for it in the beginning and I am for it now," as did also candidate Wallace.

PWA Assists American Public School System

The socially constructive features of the building projects promoted by the Public Works Administration as part of the broad plan adopted by Congress to provide employment for the millions of unemployed is illustrated by the assistance it has given to the public schools in New York State.

According to a report by Arthur S. Harold, Secretary of the New York State Education Department, the PWA has favored aid to the public schools in New York State by the PWA during the past year.

School construction has been one of the major accomplishments of the Public Works program. Mr. Harold stated that the PWA has favored aid to the public schools in New York State by the PWA during the past year.

Mr. Harold's report took into account only school construction that required the use of loans and grants totaling \$5,300,740, which will result in projects valued at \$79,000,000. The cost of the 1935 Federal Budgetary Act is 45 per cent of the cost of construction.

Union Tobacco Wkrs. Given Week's Vacation With Regular Wages

Louisville Ky., Sept. 4 (U.S.)—George Cooper, president of the Brown and Williamson Tobacco Corporation, today announced that the company will give one week vacation with pay to all employees. Announcement was made by Mr. Cooper at the main offices of the company here.

Between 8,000 and 9,000 employees are available for all legitimate purposes. The new plan will take effect at once and will cover employees of the company at all plants, which include those in Louisville, Winston-Salem and in Petersburg, Va. Vacation pay will be based on each employee prior to the beginning of the vacation. The year's earnings will be averaged to arrive at the vacation pay.

All employees of the company in all of its plants are union members. It is a 100 per cent union plant. The company makes Wines, Raleighs, Kovas and other brands of cigarettes. It also makes a complete line of tobacco products. Each package bears a union label, these being the label of the Tobacco Workers' International Union of America, which is a part of the International Photo Engravers' Union of America.

Three Given Prison Terms in Brooklyn for Padding WPA Payrolls

The Federal Court in Brooklyn, N. Y., imposed prison terms of from one year to three years on three men convicted of padding WPA payrolls.

According to the evidence the men put the names of persons who were not employed on WPA projects on the payroll. The salaries of \$20 to \$30 a month and split the money among themselves. It was found that the Government had been defrauded out of about \$200,000 by the scheme.

In imposing sentence Judge Finch said: "You have deliberately taken the money which was intended for the needy. This court cannot condone such deliberate deception."

The Federal State System for the regulation of the liquor traffic is non-commercial, sound morally right and is the business which narrow circle

Doctors Prescribe Beer
As Tonic for 65 p.c.
of Their Patients

Our patient State System for the regulation of the liquor traffic is non-commercial, sound morally right and is the business which narrow circle

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Keep What You Fought For!

In 1935, Put more men at work you fellows fought in order that prohibition be repealed and as a result 660,000 more men are working now than before 1933. If that means anything to you then—

VOTE YES!

The privilege of having a glass of beer should not be taken away from the working man, who has every right to enjoy a moderate drink, which, as you know, is true temperance. If you believe you should have a glass of beer when you want it, if you believe in temperance, if you believe in strict enforcement of the law then—

VOTE YES!

If you don't vote "YES" on referendum question number three it means not only will thousands of men be thrown out of work but it also means that general business will take a slump again, that racketeers will take charge of business as they once did. If you want to remain at work, if you want to increase your wages of earning more money then—

VOTE YES!

REFERENDUM QUESTION NO. 3

YES

NO

Shall this city or town be permitted the sale therein of malt liquors?

MALT LIQUOR MEANS BEER AND ALE

UNITED TEMPERANCE LEAGUE,

HARRY A. BELVEA, Sec'y,
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10 TUBE ALL-WAVE A. C. CONSOLE

Without a doubt the greatest value ever offered at this price. A 10 tube A. C. Console Features never before found for less than \$100.00. 10 matched Super Silvertone tubes. Automatic band compensation. Continuous variable tone control. Variable selectivity. Electronic tuning eye. All wave. Built-in aerial tuning system. Advance 1937 superheterodyne circuit. Automatic volume control. 10 in. dynamic speaker. Beautiful hand rubbed finished cabinet.

\$57.95 cash
\$50.00 DOWN
\$6.00 MONTH

Plus Small Carrying Charge

6 TUBE AL WAVE A. C. TABLE MODEL

All-wave performance that rivals the best! Note: Beautiful, hand rubbed gold dial. Variable tone control. 1937 advanced superheterodyne circuit. Automatic volume control. 8 in. dynamic speaker. Drive speed dial. Kinetic dynamic speaker. Rubber-mounted gang condenser. Get-A-Scan can and foreign, as well as police, airplane and amateur stations.

\$26.95 cash
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4 TUBE BATTERY TABLE MODEL

For small budget homes without electricity! Sensational low priced radio with convenient 3 volt "A" battery, or with rechargeable 2 volt storage "A" battery. Advanced 1937 superheterodyne. Gets all American broadcasts and some police calls. 6 in. speaker. Semi-automatic volume control. The low price covers tubes and battery—no extras to buy!

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8:45-10:30 Weekdays
8:45-10:30 Saturdays

views and tends to honest and efficient control. It makes alcoholic beverages available for all legitimate purposes, medicinal, mechanical and social, and supplemented by sound and aggressive temperance instruction. It establishes a bulletin issued by the United Temperance League of Maine.

For example, we have learned that those serving beer in the State of Maine pay a tax of a half million dollars a year. They employ 7500 people. \$18 million dollars has been spent to them an improving project. They spend each year nearly a half million dollars for fuel. Eighty light bills are nearly half a million dollars. They spend over two million dollars a year in rent. In addition to this of course, the commission employs many more people for administrative work. From a standpoint of strict economy, the beer industry has done a great deal to help Maine as a source in other parts of the country. The brewing interests spend more than two hundred million dollars a year in expenses, buy millions of dollars worth of farm products in the manufacture of beer and employ six hundred and sixty thousand people. Strictly speaking, beer has helped the prosperity of the country.

Medical authorities tell us, that alcohol has been shown to be more potent than any other drug in the world. We have found that in 1932 when we were allowed beer there was less intoxication than ever before, and police authorities tell us that time was taken in their enthusiasm concerning conditions.

"An interesting fact is that tourists coming into the State of Maine put themselves on record as being in favor of our Maine laws. In other words, they felt that if they wished to be temperate in drinking and wanted a glass of beer they should be allowed to have it, and it is a well known fact that the tourist business in the State of Maine in the past two years has been better than ever before."

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UNITED STORES

35 MAIN ST. BANGOR

Handreds of families in Bangor and vicinity are now receiving at least 4 months' FREE GAS for Cooking.

Phone 6481---or better still VISIT OUR SHOWROOM

The new modern method combination rates permit you to save at least 36% on cooking costs. Savings average \$4.32 up to as high as \$20.40 per annum according to consumption.

we will give you a written confirmation of your actual savings

BANGOR GAS LIGHT CO.

27 CENTRAL STREET

622 CONGRESS ST. PORTLAND, MAINE

**YOUR SUBSCRIPTION TO
THE LABOR NEWS!
HAS IT EXPIRED?
LOOK UP YOUR LAST RECEIPT
THAT TELLS THE STORY!**

The Leading Furniture Store in
LEWISTON — PORTLAND — WATERVILLE

Face the Facts--Make No Mistake

The Big Issue of the State Election of

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 14 == IS

WHAT IS BEST

FOR MAINE!

The Truth Will Set You Free!

LET US LOOK AT THE RECORD

OLD DEAL

Compared With

NEW DEAL

LABOR

UNEMPLOYMENT	Apr. 1930	3,188,000		Apr. 1933	12,216,000	
	Apr. 1933	13,216,000	Advance 314%	Apr. 1936	8,649,000	Decline 37%
FACTORY EMPLOY	Mar. 1930	96.9		Mar. 1933	56.8	
(Mo. av. 1923-5=100)	Mar. 1933	56.8	Decline 39%	May 1936	85.6	Advance 48%
PAYROLLS	Mar. 1930	98.8		Mar. 1933	57.1	
(Mo. av. 1923-5=100)	Mar. 1933	57.1	Decline 62%	May 1936	79.2	Advance 119%
FACTORY WAGES	Mar. 1930	\$27.31		Mar. 1933	\$14.53	
Average Weekly	Mar. 1933	14.53	Decline 47%	May 1936	24.08	Advance 64%
Average Hourly	Mar. 1930	.59		Mar. 1933	.46	
	Mar. 1933	.46	Decline 22%	May 1936	.61	Advance 33%

INDUSTRY

ALL IND. PROD.	Mar. 1930	106		Mar. 1933	40	
(Mo. av. 1923-25=100)	Mar. 1933	50	Decline 43%	May 1936	70.5	Advance 78%
STEEL INGOTS	Mar. 1930	4,254,000		Mar. 1933	898,000	
(Long tons)	Mar. 1933	898,000	Decline 79%	Apr. 1936	3,942,000	Advance 338%
AUTO PRODUCTION	Mar. 1930	396,000		Mar. 1933	115,000	
(Cars and trucks)	Mar. 1933	115,000	Decline 71%	Apr. 1936	503,000	Advance 337%
CONSTRUCTION	Mar. 1930	12,421		Mar. 1933	6,303	
(Projects)	Mar. 1933	6,303	Decline 49%	Apr. 1936	13,316	Advance 111%

COMMERCE

WHOLESALE PRICES	Mar. 1930	60.2		Mar. 1933	29.7	
(Mo. av. 1923-25=100)	Mar. 1933	60.2	Decline 33%	Apr. 1936	79.7	Advance 32%
DEPT. STORE SALES	Mar. 1930	93		Mar. 1933	50	
(Mo. av. 1923-5=100)	Mar. 1933	50	Decline 46%	Apr. 1936	85	Advance 70%
EXPORTS	Jan. 1, 1930	\$5,161,000,000		Jan. 1, 1933	\$1,611,000,000	
(Year ending)	Jan. 1, 1933	1,611,000,000	Decline 69%	Jan. 1, 1936	2,282,874,000	Advance 42%
IMPORTS	Jan. 1, 1930	\$4,319,000,000		Jan. 1, 1933	\$1,325,094,000	
(Year ending)	Jan. 1, 1933	1,325,094,000	Decline 69%	Jan. 1, 1936	2,016,905,000	Advance 54%

AGRICULTURE

COTTON	Mar. 1, 1930	\$.151		Mar. 1, 1933	\$.059	
(Price per lb.)	Mar. 1, 1933	.059	Decline 61%	July 14, 1936	.124	Advance 110%
WHEAT	Mar. 1, 1930	\$1.16		Mar. 1, 1933	\$.475	
(Price per bu.)	Mar. 1, 1933	.475	Decline 59%	July 1, 1936	.658	Advance 101%
CORN	Mar. 1, 1930	\$.884		Mar. 1, 1933	\$.241	
(Price per bu.)	Mar. 1, 1933	.241	Decline 73%	July 1, 1936	.688	Advance 185%
NET FARM INCOME	Jan. 1, 1931	\$1,231,000,000		Jan. 1, 1933	\$1,475,000,000	
(Year ending)	Jan. 1, 1933	1,475,000,000	Decline 54%	July 1, 1936	3,550,000,000	Advance 141%

SECURITIES

STOCK PRICES	Mar. 1, 1930	\$60.52		Mar. 1, 1933	\$15.20	
(Average)	Mar. 1, 1933	15.20	Decline 75%	June 1, 1936	32.35	Advance 146%
BOND PRICES	Mar. 1, 1930	\$96.19		Mar. 1, 1933	\$74.80	
(Average)	Mar. 1, 1933	74.89	Decline 22%	June 1, 1936	91.83	Advance 25%

BANKING

DEPOSITS	Jan. 1, 1930	\$11,006,579,300		Jan. 1, 1933	\$8,110,967,400	
(N. Y. C. Banks)	Jan. 1, 1933	8,110,967,400	Decline 26%	Apr. 1, 1936	11,258,807,200	Advance 38%

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES

TOTAL ASSETS	Mar. 1930	\$14,443,722,000		Mar. 1933	\$16,460,747,000	
	Mar. 1933	16,980,247,000	Advance 17%	Apr. 1936	19,627,022,000	Advance 15%
INSURANCE WRITTEN	Mar. 1930	\$1,221,544,000		Mar. 1933	\$540,414,000	
	Mar. 1933	640,414,000	Decline 47%	Apr. 1936	743,945,000	Advance 16%

PUBLIC UTILITIES

POWER PRODUCTION	Mar. 1930	7.55 billions		Mar. 1933	6.17 billions	
(Kilowatt hours)	Mar. 1933	6.17 billions	Decline 18%	Apr. 1936	8.26 billions	Advance 34%

Data used in the above table are derived from the following sources: U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics; National Industrial Conference Board; U. S. Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce; Commercial and Financial Chronicle; N. Y. Stock Exchange Bulletin; N. Y. Clearing House Association; Association of Life Insurance Presidents, and the Edison Electrical Institute.

THE STATE OF MAINE has shared in the Recovery and Prosperity as indicated in LET US LOOK AT THE RECORD.

A comparison of headlines in the newspapers of Maine of 1932 and 1936 will prove it, despite the fact that editorials in those same newspapers confused your mind.

You are being asked to trade something for nothing. That is a bargain anywhere.

What have the opponents of Democracy to offer but criticism? Nothing!

Give them no votes in return.

THAT IS TRUE DEMOCRATIC SPIRIT

LEST WE FORGET --- MEMORIES MAY BE SHORT BUT TIME CANNOT ERASE THE SCARS WHICH WERE LEFT BY THE CRASH OF 1929 AND THE CATASTROPHES WHICH FOLLOWED IN RAPID SUCCESSION UNDER REPUBLICAN RULE UNTIL 1933.

VOTE FOR FIVE ACES

FOR U. S. SENATOR — GOV. LOUIS J. BRANN

FOR CONGRESS — SIMON M. HAMLIN

FOR GOVERNOR — F. HAROLD DUBORD

ERNEST L. MCLEAN

WALLACE F. MABEE

1st DISTRICT

2nd DISTRICT

3rd DISTRICT

MAINE WILL GAIN BY KEEPING IN STEP WITH THE ROOSEVELT ADMINISTRATION

To All the People:

Vote the Straight REPUBLICAN TICKET

**PROSPERITY is IMPOSSIBLE without LEGITIMATE
business activity. To WORK is to LIVE!**

Business, large and small, is SHACKLED by the NEW DEAL!

UNSHACKLE BUSINESS!

**Watch our factories hum! Make jobs for men and
women who WANT WORK!**

TAKE LABOR OFF THE DOLE!

**Give Laboring Men and Women the Chance to Earn a Living
Wage Under Livable Conditions**

Vote the Straight Republican Ticket

THE HEARST INTERESTS Spend More MONEY Yearly for PAPER in the STATE of MAINE THAN ANY OTHER SINGLE PURCHASER

Governor Brann, in his political campaign, has said night after night that Mr. William Randolph Hearst has never bought a penny's worth of newsprint paper in Maine.

That statement is not true. The facts are:

Mr. Hearst, in the past six years, has bought more than \$1,300,000.00 of Maine newsprint from the Maine Seaboard Paper Company of Bucksport, Me.

He bought Maine newsprint from the Bucksport Mill the first year it was established. He has bought paper there ever since. The Mill is shipping paper to him now.

In addition to this year, the Mill has orders from Mr. Hearst for shipments during 1937 to a value in excess of \$300,000.00.

Mr. Hearst has been buying magazine paper in the State of Maine for 23 years.

In that time, he has bought more than \$37,500,000.00 of Maine magazine paper from the Oxford Paper Company of Rumford, Me.

Mr. Hearst is the largest customer of the Oxford Paper Company.

Hearst Magazines are the largest users of paper in the world. The Hearst Magazines buy more than 50 per cent of their paper from Maine.

These facts are important.

They are not stated in the interest of any political campaign now being made in Maine.

They are stated in the interest of truth.

They are stated in order that the people of Maine may have the advantage of the real facts, namely:—

Mr. Hearst's very large purchases of Newsprint and Magazine Paper have been important to the success of two of the great industries of Maine, to the employment of the workers in those industries and to the income of the investors in those industries.

THE MAINE SEABOARD PAPER CO.

HAROLD S. SMITH, Vice President

OXFORD PAPER COMPANY

HUGH J. CHISHOLM, President

(The above statements by two prominent manufacturers in Maine is herewith published as an advertisement by the Newspaper & Magazine Paper Corporation)

HOUSING SHORTAGE NEEDS 1,320,000 HOMES ANNUALLY FOR NEXT TEN YEARS

American Federation of Labor Survey Holds Inability of Private Industry to Meet Crisis in Home Building Makes Government Assistance for Low Cost Housing Necessary.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 4 (APL).—As the result of a detailed examination of the housing situation in the United States, the American Federation of Labor Monthly Survey of Business concludes that the construction of at least 1,320,000 homes annually until 1945 is imperatively necessary to provide decent homes for the workers and their families.

From an equally careful examination of the past and present achievements of the building industry, the Survey reaches the conclusion that private industry is utterly incapable of meeting the crisis in home construction and that therefore a broad government plan to give financial assistance to low cost housing programs is absolutely necessary.

Housing Shortage Facts

It has been seen that if private building is to supply the nation's homes, the Survey says, "rents and home values must be high enough, compared with costs, to make building profitable. But if rents and home values are high, how can workers have decent homes? These are the essential points to be kept in mind as we consider the present housing problem.

"America is today faced with a very serious housing shortage, which, if not remedied within a few years, will mean that millions of families must live in the world, unhealthy surroundings which breed illness and crime.

"Looking forward to 1945, authorities make the following very conservative estimate of new homes needed: To replace houses now not fit to live

The Congress just ended considered legislation to provide government assistance for low-cost housing. It must be reconsidered and made law in the next Congress.

Jobs for 3,500,000

Pointing out that in June, 1936, of the 2,300,000 workers who normally depend on the building industry for their living, only 1,000,000 had jobs, leaving 1,300,000 still unemployed, the Survey declared that "by building all the new homes America needs, we can give work in building to all who are not fully dependent on it and also to 1,000,000 others who need work and can not find it."

"The significance to our country of such a program can hardly be over-estimated. A nation can have no greater asset than a good home for every family. Give a family a good home and you have taken a first step in lifting them to a higher level of living. Shall American housing be a lifting force or a downward drag on her people? Citizens will have a chance to answer this among other questions through the next Congress."

Loyalty to the Union Label

By C. E. O'DONNELL, President
Union Label Section, Boston
Central Labor Union

The Union Label is the emblem of organized labor, the symbol of the worker's loyalty to his union. It is a badge of honor, a mark of distinction, a sign of pride. It is a badge of honor, a mark of distinction, a sign of pride. It is a badge of honor, a mark of distinction, a sign of pride.

Now, Brother and Sister, and the public in general, let all pull together. Purchase Union Label goods, look for the Union Label Card and in 1937, then we can all be happy in the fact that we are helping ourselves, the American standard, and that we are all buying American, see that the Union Label is in the goods you buy. It is the only way to tell that it is an American product.

Big Tourist Season But Little Work for Carpenters

Secretary Frank E. Higgins of Carpenters and Joiners' Local 428 writes as follows regarding conditions in his trade in Bar Harbor.

"Dear Brother Salter: I wish I could send you some news for you to print, but everything is a blank slate here as far as carpenter work is concerned. Bar Harbor has enjoyed one of the best seasons for a long time. We have a record number of tourists here, but everything is a blank slate here as far as carpenter work is concerned. Bar Harbor has enjoyed one of the best seasons for a long time. We have a record number of tourists here, but everything is a blank slate here as far as carpenter work is concerned.

"The present officers of our Union are as follows: President, Charles Higgins, vice-president, Edward Hains, financial secretary, Joseph S. Horton, recording secretary, Frank E. Higgins, treasurer, Harvey D. Lear, warrent D. M. West, conductor, Julius Mills."

Washington Plasterers Get \$1.75 Per Hour

Washington, D. C., Sept. 2 (APL).—Plasterers and Cement Finishers Local Union No. 96, recently concluded an agreement with the local plastering contractors' association, providing for an increase in wages of 25 cents an hour, thus restoring a cut accepted during the depression, and bringing the rate to \$1.75 an hour.

Business Agent James Buckley reports 98 per cent of the employers here are paying the new rate as arranged August 15, although some trouble was experienced with two out-of-town contractors, resulting in strikes of short duration on two construction jobs.

Plasterers here work six hours a day, five days a week.

THE LABOR NEWS, 50c A YEAR

POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT

TO THE VOTERS OF ANDROSCOGGIN COUNTY

RE-ELECT

FRANK T. POWERS

Democratic Candidate for

County Attorney

Frank T. Powers has and

will conduct this office

with dignity, ability

and efficiency.

YOUR VOTE WILL BE

APPRECIATED

FRIEND OF ORGANIZED LABOR

I. L. O. Standards Are Human Standards, Says Secretary of Labor Perkins



Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins with E. J. Phelan, Assistant Director of the I. L. O., in front of the entrance to the I. L. O. building, Geneva.

By JAMES A. WILSON

Geneva, August 31.—Speaking recently at a luncheon given in honor of the International Labor Office by the International Labor Office in Geneva, Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins declared that the United States would go ahead with its program of short working hours and high standard of income for workers, the abolition of child labor, the prevention of disease and accident hazards, and social security.

"We will go ahead with these programs," said Miss Perkins, "I hope the cooperation of the people of the world, and we are glad of the opportunity to participate actively in the work of the International Labor Office for bringing these standards, which are human standards, rather than national standards, into the lives of all the working people of the world."

Miss Perkins pointed out that the work of the I. L. O. is to bring these standards into the lives of all the working people of the world. She said that the I. L. O. is a permanent institution, and that it is the only one of its kind in the world.

Stressing the international character of industrial and labor problems, Miss Perkins said:

"There are the same problems in every industrial country and these are the same problems in every country. The problems of the world are the problems of the people. There are different aspects of these problems, but they are fundamentally the same, and more and more in the United States have come to the conclusion that the well-being of all the people of the world is the basis of the well-being of the United States."

Discussing the measures that had been taken in the United States to combat the depression, Miss Perkins declared that 6,000,000 persons had been put to work in the public works since February 1933, while 3,000,000 other had gone into agricultural occupation from which they had been previously come, and an additional 3,000,000 had found jobs in public works.

In the absence of Director Harold E. Butler of the I. L. O., who is now on vacation in the United States, Miss Perkins was welcomed by Acting Director Edward J. Phelan, Mr. Phelan

paid tribute to the statesmanship which he said had enabled Miss Perkins to see the service the United States could render to the world through its adherence to the I. L. O., as well as the assistance the I. L. O. could give to the United States.

The purpose of Miss Perkins' visit to Geneva was to take up personally with officials of the I. L. O. the problems of the textile industry. The United States is strongly behind the movement for a forty-hour week convention for the textile industry, and it was the United States delegation which at the International Labor Conference in Geneva last June sponsored the resolution calling for a tripartite technical meeting of the United States, which employers, workers and governments will be represented; of all the economic and labor relations of the industry.

While at the International Labor Office, Miss Perkins received members of the staff and inspected the records of the office, which contains the signatures of numerous labor leaders, including the late King Ferdinand and Queen Marie of Rumania, Ramon de Valera, Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh and Mrs. Woodrow Wilson.

Look over your last receipt and see if it isn't time to renew your subscription to The Labor News.

Telephone 1710

THE ONLY UNION LABEL OFFICE IN LEWISTON

TUFTS BROTHERS

Printing Specialists

193 MIDDLE ST.

LEWISTON, MAINE

Union Men and Their Families

Patronize the

SANITARY MARKET

New England's Finest Market

We Extend Labor Day Greetings

To All Our Friends and Patrons

LISBON STREET

LEWISTON, MAINE

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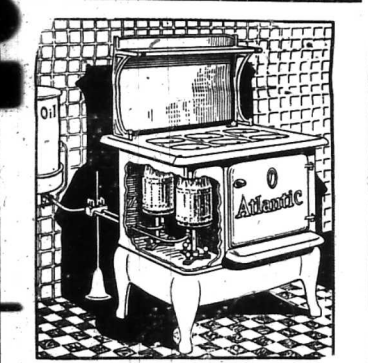
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POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT

A UNION MADE RANGE

MADE IN MAINE
BY HONEST MAINE UNION LABOR
FOR MAINE CLIMATE

Atlantic



KITCHEN RANGES

Styled in the modern mode, priced to fit a working man's pocketbook, guaranteed to cook, heat and bake. Use your favorite fuel—coal, wood or oil.

Model Illustrated
The EMPRESS

\$59
OLD STOVES TAKEN IN TRADE

NEW ENGLAND
FURNITURE CO. "WE SELL FOR LESS"

BLISS Business College
166 LISBON STREET LEWISTON

A Business School of College Grade Courses
Register NOW for Fall Opening

Modern in Every Way — Fireproof Building
ACCOUNTANCY (C. P. A.), BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION, SECRETARIAL SCIENCE, SECRETARIAL SHORTHAND (GROSS), NORMAL GENERAL BUSINESS, BANKING

Open Daily for Inspection and Registrations
WRITE FOR CATALOGUE

Without obligation, please send me the new Bliss College Catalogue
Name
Address
Age

LEWISTON, MAINE
Previous Education

LEWISTON, MAINE
Previous Education

Hosiery Workers Strike Against Pay Reduction

August 15, Sept. 4 (APL).—Wage cuts ranging about 30 per cent brought a strike of the workers at the Grayline Hosiery Company's plant here. The strikers are members of the American Federation of Hosiery Workers.

and examining, were closed by the strike and a picket line was promptly thrown about the plant.

A threat to move a considerable portion of the work to a branch plant at Chambersburg, was accompanied with the alternative of accepting the wage cut—an old stand, but it didn't work. The strikers are members of the American Federation of Hosiery Workers.

including knitting, hosiery, sewing

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Sales Tax Repeal Advocated by Calif. Railway Employees

From Sacramento, Calif., comes information that the State Legislative Committee on General Taxation has approved the repeal of the sales tax on railroad property. In its place a tax on land values has been passed.

This is in harmony with the action of the British Labor Party, which will meet in conference in Edinburgh, Scotland, on October 5-9. In a preview of the action of the convention, it is proposed that the first budget of the party should put a substantial tax on the land values, which is due to the needs and activities of the industrial community.

In order that land which is now vacant or is put to inferior use, may become available for its proper use. This is contended would employ more labor, provide more homes, and other useful products. Also, sufficient revenue would be obtained to abolish taxes which now burden the production and exchange of goods and impoverish the workers by increasing the cost of living.

The Fifth International Conference of the Henry George Advocates, held at San Francisco, California, from September 1 to 5.

George Lansbury, M. P., is enthusiastic about the principle of what is termed "land freedom" in the face of the conditions of the submerged masses.

INVESTIGATION OF (Continued from Page 1)

American Federation of Labor cannot interfere. I have directed Representative Watson, however, to serve in every possible way in trying to bring about a settlement of the dispute existing between the Post Intelligence and the members of the local Newspaper Guild.

The Post Intelligence and the members of the local Newspaper Guild established in the City of Seattle.

Following is the report of the investigation made by Mr. Watson.

After many conferences with representatives from the Washington State Federation of Labor, Seattle Central Labor Council, Seattle Allied Printing Trades, Seattle Chapter American Newspaper Guild, International Typographical Union, a representative committee appointed by the Seattle Central Labor Council and the Washington State Federation of Labor to assist the Newspaper Guild in their strike, and with Mr. Harvey J. Kelly, general counsel on Labor Relations for the Post-Intelligence, I find the following facts to be true:

1. Two members of the American Newspaper Guild employed for many years by the Seattle Post-Intelligence were discharged for their Union activities.

2. The American Newspaper Guild appealed to the Post Intelligence representatives through the Washington State Federation of Labor, Seattle Central Labor Council officials and the National Labor Relations Board, Nineteenth Region, for the reinstatement of these discharged employees. Members of their union, without avail.

3. The American Newspaper Guild placed the Seattle Post Intelligence on their Unfair List and asked the Seattle Central Labor Council to likewise.

4. The Seattle Central Labor Council officials notified the Seattle Post Intelligence of the action taken by the American Newspaper Guild, Seattle Chapter, and asked that they be representatives at the Executive Board meeting to discuss the matter.

5. The Seattle Post Intelligence should not be placed on the Unfair List.

6. The representatives from the Post Intelligence failed to appear at the Executive Board meeting but sent a discourteous letter. Representatives from the Allied Printing Trades Council did appear before the Executive Board and rendered a protest explaining that the Printing Trades (local) was under contractual relations with the Seattle Post Intelligence and would be compelled under their contracts to fulfill the obligations to the paper.

7. The Executive Board of the Seattle Central Labor Council after hearing the case recommended to the Seattle Central Labor Council at the regular meeting that the Seattle Post Intelligence be placed on the Unfair List. When this recommendation was

CLAIMS A. F. OF L. (Continued from Page 1)

national unions are willing to surrender to an outside body the right to determine organizational policies, as to joining to jurisdiction which is now under their own sole control?

The American Federation of Labor cannot interfere with organizational policies of affiliated national or international unions except where policies trespass upon the rights of other organizations and the aggrieved organizations appeal to the Executive Council for settlement.

et. Upon the request of either or all of the organizations involved the Executive Council endeavors to bring about conferences of the executives of these organizations for the purpose of reaching an adjustment. In many instances, the mediation of the Executive Council paves the way to a settlement of the differences. In some cases, disputes growing out of jurisdiction questions have extended over a period of years.

The policy of the American Federation of Labor with reference to industrial unionism is indicated in the following action upon a resolution concerning the Rochester, N.Y., convention.

Resolved, Be It Thirdly, Second Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, that the Executive Council of this Federation be instructed to arrange conferences between the representatives of the various international unions where there is more than one international membership employed in any given industry, and that every effort by the Executive Council be extended to bring about a federation of such unions to the end that joint action may be assured in all disputes between organized labor and the employing classes.

Autonomy Declaration

The Committee on Adjustment, to which the resolution was referred, reported to the Executive Council that the principle contained in this resolution is covered by Section 2 of the Autonomy Declaration of the San Francisco Convention. We therefore recommend that the resolution be referred to the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, with instructions to do whatever it deems proper to establish cooperation among the organizations of kindred trades.

The process of merger of branches of trades into one organization has been going on throughout the years of the existence of the American Federation of Labor. We find, in the records of the American Federation of Labor that mergers and consolidations have taken place in 15 instances where, after years of strife opposing factions, made their peace through the mediation of the Executive Council.

It is also true that in some few organizations, the amalgamation of two branches of one industry having been accomplished, they have voluntarily separated into a number of international unions of their respective branches. That is especially true of the International Typographical Union, which until some years ago had under its jurisdiction and part of the organization, the compositors, proof readers, pressmen, bookbinders, store clerks, and electrotypers, mailable writers, and photo-engravers. Its agencies in the pressmen, bookbinders, store clerks, and electrotypers, and photo-engravers, have formed separate organizations from the member of the International Typographical Union and secured certificates of affiliation from the American Federation of Labor, generally cooperating in their local and national councils.

When the services were called upon by the organizations in interest the American Federation of Labor through its officers assisted in the settlements and negotiations that brought the mergers about.

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any recommendation or move along this line should be initiated by the Executive Council, and that no action be taken from any source outside of their own ranks.

Policies of organizations that have lived through the various stages of industry and establishment on a firm basis have been made by the members who have made the sacrifices and borne the brunt of the struggles.

The members know by the years' reality through which they have passed what policies they must adhere to in order to save their organization.

The American Federation of Labor preceded the Knights of Labor. Members of organized labor who formed the American Federation of Labor are proud by what they regarded as the mistakes of the Knights of Labor and determined to establish an organization that would not repeat these mistakes.

C. I. O. STANDING (Continued from Page 1)

organizations holding membership in the Committee for Industrial Organization the charge which has been repeatedly made that the Executive Council lacked authority to take action against these organizations falls.

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ation was collected and formed. Undoubtedly, the next step will be to officially and formally admit the existence of this new organization and to proclaim it as a definite rival movement to the American Federation of Labor. It is generally expected by the representatives of the American Federation of Labor that these further plans of those who were the original and organizers of the Committee for Industrial Organization will unfold and in due course of time become publicly known.

Notwithstanding the failure of the efforts which have been put forth to compose the differences which have arisen and to bring the breach which exists between the Committee for Industrial Organization and the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor into a friendly understanding will be a substantial difference adjustment and unity restored. In its efforts to accomplish this purpose the Executive Council is asking nothing more than the dissemination of the documents to the industrial organization.

No Action Against Local Unions

In the meantime, no action will be taken by the Council against local unions chartered by organizations holding membership in the Committee for Industrial Organization which are affiliated with city central bodies and state federations of labor. These organizations will be advised to maintain the status quo until further notice. When it seems necessary and advisable the Executive Council will formulate and apply a policy dealing with the relationship of affiliated unions with city central bodies and state federations of labor.

The withdrawal of the organizations holding membership in the Committee for Industrial Organization

mittee for Industrial Organization from affiliation with the American Federation of Labor will in no way affect its organization and administrative policies. Through the aggressive organizing work in all fields and among those employed in all industries.

PINKERTON AND BURNS (Continued from Page 1)

The serving of the subpoena was directed in New York City by Robert Wohlforth, secretary of the committee, assisted by Richard Watts, general counsel, and about ten investigators. Other government employees who have been active in helping the committee's investigations, aided in the established temporary offices in New York to substantiate the requisition of the documents. He denied the story sent out by the Associated Press which said that "after the subpoena had been served a committee agent was stationed at each of the offices of the committee to prevent any efforts to remove documents in which the investigators were interested."

The committee's next step, Mr. Wohlforth said, would be a study of the subpoenaed records and that the committee would resume hearing some time this month. He stated that further groundwork for the inquiry would probably require the issuance of additional subpoenas.

The Senate Education and Labor Committee held preliminary hearings on the spy system last April, at which testimony was given by labor officials and others implicating the detective agencies in strikebreaking and espionage. The head of the Bureau testified briefly, but none of the officials of the other detective agencies testified.

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